

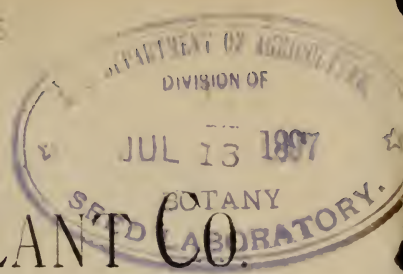
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62.09

Cacti.

1835



ESTABLISHED 1882.

ORCUTT SEED AND PLANT CO.

(Cable Address: ORCUTT.)

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.

AS WHOLESALE SEEDSMEN AND PLANTSMEN we offer our services to the Horticultural trade for the procurement of any seeds, bulbs, and plants that may be desired. Our correspondence extends over the entire world, and our facilities and experience as collectors, importers, and growers, allow of few competitors. Our specialties are West American Tree, Shrub, and Flower **Seeds, Palm Seeds, Bulbs, and CACTI.** Charles Russell Orcutt, the founder of the business, will travel during the season, collecting **Cacti** especially, and the usual harvest of **Novelties of Merit** is anticipated.

THE LEMONADE BERRY.

RHUS INTEGRIFOLIA Nuttall. A stout evergreen shrub, at times attaining to the rank of a tree, and a diameter exceeding five feet. The rose colored flowers produced in close panicles one to three inches long, followed by deep brilliant red berries, coated with an icy-looking, wax-like substance that is even more tart than the pleasantly acid berries. These berries make a cooling drink, equal to lemonade (almost indistinguishable in flavor.)

In Southern and Lower California this is often called Mahogany, from the rich and beautiful color of the wood.

HESPEROCALLIS UNDULATA A. Gray. The Lily of the Desert, growing in sandy washes on the Mohave and Colorado Deserts, in California. The lustrous waxy white flowers, shaded with green, very fragrant.

PINUS COULTERI Don. Big-cone pine,—the "cone elongated, elliptical, of matchless size and weight, 15 to 20 inches long, and often weighing 5 to 8 pounds."

PINUS LAMBERTIANA Dougl. The Great Sugar pine, bearing immense cones.

PINUS PONDEROSA Dougl. Western yellow pine. Trees of the largest size, 200 to 300 feet in height, and 5 to 15 feet thick.

PINUS RADIATA Don. (P. insignis, Loudon.) Monterey pine; a popular tree for California planting.

LILIUM HUMBOLDTII Roetz and Leitch. Very tall, large golden yellow blossoms, dotted with purple; a very showy and magnificent lily.

PSEUDOTSUGA DOUGLASHII Carr.

PSEUDOTSUGA TAXIFOLIA Britton. The beautiful and popular Douglas Spruce (Abies Douglasii Lindl.) known in lumber markets as "Oregon pine."

THE STRAWBERRY GUAVA.

PSIDIUM CATTLEYANUM Weinw. A shrub 10 to 12 feet high, evergreen, producing a heavy crop of dark purple fruit of the size of a walnut; flower small, white and fragrant. About as hardy as the orange, and a very ornamental plant for the conservatory in climates too cold for the profitable growing of its delicious fruit, which may be eaten out of hand, or with sugar and cream like strawberries. It makes the finest jelly known.

CUPRESSUS GUADALUPENSIS Watson. The Guadalupe or blue cypress is a small tree with slender, light green, drooping branchlets; the bark, flaking off, leaves a claret-red surface to the limbs.



CANAIGRE

RUMEX HYMENOSEPHALUS Torrey. Plant one to three feet high, from a cluster of deep-seated Dahlia-like tuberous roots. The tubers are noted for the tannin contained, and are as easily grown as potatoes. It occurs wild in dry soil in the plains and mountains from California to Mexico, and its culture on a large scale offers a promising field for the investment of large capital.

PHOTINIA ARBUTIFOLIA Lindl. The California Holly, or Christmas berry.

FAIRY FINGER TIPS.

COTYLEDON ATTENUATA Watson. This dwarfish plant is destined to attain great popularity for beds and borders. It was discovered in Lower California in 1886 by C. R. Orcutt, and first introduced into cultivation in 1894. It resembles dwarf *C. Edulis*, and produces panicles of pretty yellowish or rose purple flowers that do not detract from its adaptability for borders or edging to beds.

C. CALIFORNICA Baker. A very symmetrical, small-growing species especially valuable for bedding purposes.

C. DESMETIANA Hemsl. An exceedingly beautiful Mexican species, quite rare in collections.

C. EDULIS Brewer. This sometimes grows two feet across and bears a tall panicle of greenish flowers. It has become widely known under the name of "Finger Tips," from the long, slender leaves, which the Indians of California formerly used as a salad.

C. FARINOSA Benth. & Hook. Leaves rich vivid green, sometimes splashed with red; the clusters of brilliant red flowers, with a faint glow of yellow at the centers, are quite showy.

C. LANCEOLATA B. & H. A plant that does well under good treatment, producing a spike of red flowers. The lanceolate flat leaves sometimes of a dull crimson color, but commonly green.

C. LAXA Benth. & Hook. Leaves curiously twisted; flowers red, or yellowish in some forms.

C. LINEARIS Greene. A near ally to *C. lanceolata*, with greenish yellow flowers. Baja California.

C. NEVADENSIS Watson. Flowers yellow, tinged with red; occurs in the Yosemite valley.

C. ORBICULATA Linnaeus. An old-fashioned garden plant, attaining to a tropical luxuriance of growth and producing large pendulous orange-colored flowers of great permanence.

E. PULVERULENTA Baker. Large, elegant in form, the broad leaves forming a beautiful rosette and covered with a thick white powder.

C. SECUNDA Baker. A showy and very symmetrical Mexican species, very useful in beds and borders; showy red flowers; of quick growth.

CRASSULA FALCATA Wendl. A South African plant, grayish in color, producing gorgeous panicles of brilliant red flowers.

ECHINOCACTUS TEXENSIS Hoepf. Depressed, 13 to 27 acute ribs; spines stout, annulated, 6 to 7 radical ones and a stronger central spine; flowers rose colored; fruit subglobose, pulpy, red, covered with spiny bristles and soft wool, crowned by the wooly remains of the flower.

ECHINOCACTUS VIRIDESCENS Nutt. The Turk's Head cactus, that occurs at San Diego, California; very variable, but usually depressed, less than a foot in diameter, with strong, annulated reddish spines; 13 to 21 ribs; fruit greenish or sometimes tinged with magenta, very sour, enclosing numerous black seeds.

ECHINOPSIS MULLERI. A hybrid, of rapid growth, blooming early, and with its large saffry rose-colored flowers is justly called the finest of its class.

ECHINOPSIS EYRIESII ZUCC. This is less bristling in appearance than *E. Mulleri*, but produces lovely pure white flowers in great abundance.

NOPALEA AUBERI Salm-Dyck. A Cuban cactus, of rapid growth, assuming a tree-like form, and bearing numerous rose-colored flowers with exserted stamens; the branches armed with stout spines; readily grown from cuttings.

OPUNTIA BASILARIS Engelm. & Bigelow. Low; joints 5 to 8 inches long, triangular, proliferous from their base, pubescent, unarmed, but beset with numerous dense fascicles of short brownish bristles, as is also the ovary. Flowers large, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches in diameter, bright magenta, and very numerous; fruit dry, with large and thick seeds.

Var **RAMOSA** Parish. In cultivation the typical form becomes branched like the variety. One of the most satisfactory cacti that we know for an amateur's collection, flowering profusely and growing readily. In the deserts of California, Arizona, Nevada and Mexico, the whole plant sometimes assumes a brownish red, but in cultivation it seems to maintain a glaucous green color.

OPUNTIA LEPTOCAULIS D C. This is the widely advertised *O. frutescens*, Engelm., of Texas and Mexico; 2 to 4 feet high, with slender terete joints a fourth of an inch thick; very small yellow flowers; berries scarlet. Quite ornamental and a favorite with cactus fanciers.

OPUNTIA OCCIDENTALIS Engelm. A Prickly Pear of luxuriant growth, with stout woody stems and innumerable branches; joints 9 to 12 inches long and 6 to 8 inches across; flower yellowish and orange; fruit 2 inches long, very sour and juicy.

THE CHOLLAS.

A former characteristic of Southern California landscapes were the thickets of cholla cactus, which still decorate some of our uncleared hillsides, and abounds in the desert regions and unsettled parts of Lower California and Mexico. The cholla belongs to the same genus as the prickly pear, but differs mainly in the cylindrical, instead of flat, joints and in its non-edible fruits.

OPUNTIA PROLIFERA Engelmann. This densely-branching shrub bears a small flower of a pomegranate purple, and once grew in great abundance where the city of San Diego now exists.

OPUNTIA SERPENTINA Engelm. Procumbent, with yellow flowers, comparatively rare in cactus collections.

OPUNTIA SUBULATA Engelm. A beautiful tropical species of rapid and rank growth, with persistent vivid green leaves, and long, straight spines.

CALIFORNIA FISH-HOOK CACTUS.

MAMMILLARIA GOODRIGII Scheer. A small globular species, closely set with brownish or white spines, the central one curved into a hook. The delicate yellowish white flowers are succeeded by the club-shaped, scarlet berries that possess the flavor of wild-wood strawberries, and are sometimes called "hep-pitalas," the "flavina" of the Mexicans.

MAMMILLARIA GRAHAMI Engelm. Plant 1 to 3 inches high, subglobose, simple or branching from the base; tubercles ovate, axils naked; radial spines in one series, 20 to 30 in number, 3 to 6 lines long, rigid and whitish, surrounding a stouter and longer hooked brown one. Flowers small, nearly 1 inch wide, reddish; berry oval, green, with small pitted seeds. The well-known "Arizona Strawberry" or small Fishhook Cactus of N. M., Arizona and Utah, rare in California.

MAMMILLARIA MINIMA Reicheb. A tiny Mexican species, cylindrical, forming numerous heads around the base, which readily take root when detached. About 20 slender white spines radiate from the center of each hemispherical tubercle, enveloping the plant like a bit of delicate lace; no central spine.

ANHALONIUM ENGELMANNI Lem. A remarkable spineless cactus, aptly called the Living Rock, found in Texas and Mexico. "Upper and exposed part of tubercle triangular in outline, convex, carinate and almost smooth below, convex and variously fissured and thereby verrucose above, sharp and crenate on the edges."--Engelmann.

Cacti and Succulents.

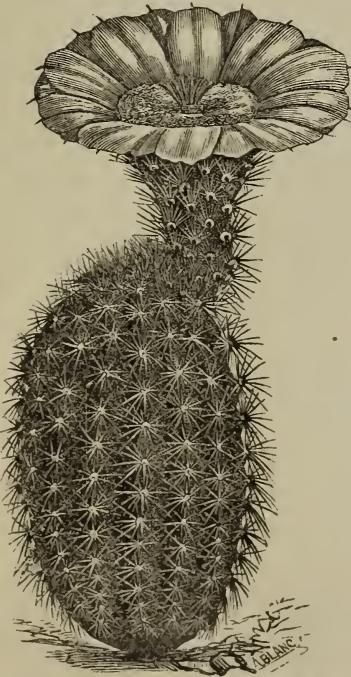
PLANTS	per 100
AGAVE americana milleri.....	\$6 00
americana variegata.....	6 00
dese ti Eng.....	50 00
ferox.....	100 00
Gilbeyi Hort.....	50 00
heteracantha (lecheguilla).....	20 00
Margarita.....	60 00
maculata (Texana).....	15 00
Parryi, handsome regular form.....	50 00
Shawii, dark green, compact foliage.....	30 00
stricta.....	20 00
univittata.....	25 00
Victoria Regina—large, 25c per lb.....	18 00
ALOE variegata.....	40 00
ANHALONIUM Engemannii.....	30 00
Lewinii.....	12 00
prismaticum.....	20 00
Williamsii.....	15 00
ASTROPHYTUM myriostigma.....	30 00

CEREUS BERLANDIERI Engelm.

\$8 per 100; \$1.25 per dozen.

CEREUS CAESPITOSUS Engelm. The Lace Cactus, a beautiful little species, found in Texas and Mexico, with large magenta colored flowers, blooming when only 2 inches high, the flowers 2 inches across, and lasting 2 days. The plant is enveloped with fine white spines, and can be "handled without gloves."

\$8 per 100; \$1.25 per dozen.



CEREUS DASYACANTHUS Engelm.

\$8.00 per 100; \$9 per dozen.

CEREUS chloranthus.....	15 00
cochal.....	40 00
colubrinus.....	cuts 20 00
cinerascens.....	20 00
Emeryi: Velvet cactus.....	15 00
Engemannii.....	25 00
enneacanthus.....	10 00
Fendleri.....	50 00
gemmatus.....	25 00
gigantens.....	100 00
gummosus: Pitahya agria.....	100 00
maritimus.....	75 00
Mojavensis.....	50 00

Cereus deficiens.....	40 00
pectinatus Eng.....	12 00
polyacanthus.....	60 00
procumbens.....	8 00
Pringlei.....	290 00
rigidissimus: Rainbow cactus.....	20 00
stramineus.....	15 00
triangularis: strawberry pear.....	8 00
tuberosus.....	12 00
variabilis.....	20 00
viridiflorus.....	25 00
eruca Brandegei.....	100 00
ECHINOCACTUS bicolor Gal.....	15 00
brevihamatus Engelm.....	15 00
capricornis.....	25 00
Coptonogonus Lemaire.....	25 00
cornigerus DC.....	20 00
crispatus.....	50 00
cylindraceus Engelm.....	40 00
horizonthalonius Lem.....	20 00
Lecontei Eng.....	35 00
longehamatus Gal.....	25 00
McDowellii Rebut.....	60 00
Oreocattii Eng.....	30 00
polycephalus Eng.....	75 00
Scheeri Salm.....	12 00
setispinus Eng.....	8 00
texensis Hoffr.....	12 00
Trollietii Rebut.....	40 00
viridescens Nutt.....	12 00
Wislizeni Eng.....	25 00
Wrightii Eng.....	50 00
Echinopsis Eyriesii.....	25 00
Mulleri.....	9 00
multiplex.....	25 00
FURCRAEA cubensis.....	9 00
MAMMILLARIA Arizonica.....	80 00
applanata.....	8 00
beguini.....	20 00
candida.....	20 00
cornifera.....	15 00
echinus.....	15 00
Goodridgii Scheer.....	5 00
Grabamii.....	10 00
Halei Brandegei.....	100 00
lasciacantha (plumosa).....	10 00
" (denudata).....	15 00
macrimeris.....	15 00
melacantha.....	8 00
minima.....	15 00
leona.....	15 00
micromeris.....	15 00
" Greggii.....	15 00
phellosperma: tetrancistra.....	50 00
pusilla Texana.....	8 00
tuberculos-a: strobiliformis.....	15 00
nivea.....	50 00
pycnacantha.....	40 00
spinosissima.....	50 00
elegans: supertexta.....	35 00
uncinata.....	25 00
NOPALEA Auberti: Cuba.....	25 00
OPUNTIA basilaris.....	25 00
bernardina.....	15 00
Bigelovii.....	10 00
chlorocica.....	18 00
Engemannii.....	6 00
echinocarpa.....	10 00
frutescens: leptocaulis.....	6 00
prolifera: chollas.....	16 00
serpentina.....	6 00
subulata.....	35 00
tina: 3 vars. (cuttings).....	9 00
tessellata: ramosissima.....	25 00
Pelecypophora pectinata.....	—
PHYLLOCACTUS Wrayi.....	—
latifrons: Queen cactus.....	—
PILOCEREUS Sargentianus Orcutt.....	90 00
fossulatus.....	25 00
senilis: Old man cactus.....	20 00
RHIPHALIS 2 sp.....	—
ROCHEA falcata.....	—
STAPELIA variegata: Toad cactus.....	—
YUCCA baccata.....	—
Whipplei.....	—

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS MANZANITA Parry. The common Manzanita of California. The berries make excellent sauce, and the finest quality of vinegar; much eaten by Indians.

LILIES FROM NEAR AND FAR.

Twenty-five at the rate per 100; less than 25 at double these rates; 1000 of a kind at one-third discount.

	Per 100.
Allium haematochiton Watson: fine.....	\$ 1 00
Amaryllis formosissim a.....	7 00
Behria tenuiflora.....	2.00
Bessera elegans Schult. Mexico.....	1 50
Bloomeria aurea: rich yellow flowers.....	3 00
Clevelandi Watson: delicate lemon.....	2.25
Brevoortia Ida-Maia, Wood. Firecracker.....	1 00
Brodiaea capitata: large heads, lavender.....	2 40
capitata alba: charming, pure white.....	3.00
Californica: large, waxy pink or rose.....	1 50
congesta: violet purple, 2 to 3 ft. high.....	2 25
coccinea: Vegetable fire cracker.....	3.00
filifolia, S. Watson. Lavender color.....	6.00
gracilis, S. Watson.....	1 00
grandiflora: dark waxy purple, showy.....	6.00
Hendersonii, S. Watson.....	6.00
Howellii, S. Watson.....	1 00
ixioides (Caliphoa lutea): yellow, pretty.....	2.25
v. minor, Hort. dwarf, yellow, banded.....	1 00
lactea: white banded with green.....	2.25
v. lilacina: larger white flowers.....	1 00
laxa (blue milla, lthurlei's spear): blue.....	2 25
minor: fine royal purple umbels.....	1 50
multiflora: umbels of violet flowers.....	1.50
v. parviflora: color of English violets.....	5 00
Orcuttii: lavender colored fls.....	2 25
peduncularis: waxy porcelain white.....	1 50
stellaris rich purple, white centers.....	2 25
terrestris: royal purple, 2 inches high.....	4 50
volutilis: Twining hyacinth, climbing.....	90
mixed varieties \$6 per 1000.....	1 80
Calochortus albus: Fairy Bell, pearly w.....	4.50
amoenus: glowing rose pink.....	6.00
apiculatus: "shade of straw yellow".....	8 00
Baylandianus: drooping purple and yel.....	2 25
Benthamii: open cup-shaped flowers.....	2 00
flavus (Cyclobothra flava): golden shell.....	10 00
flexuosus: lilac fls, a fine butterfly tulip.....	16 00
Greenii: lilac, barred with yellow.....	10 00
Gunnisonii: light lilac, purple banding.....	10 00
Howellii: true, light yellow.....	10 00
Kennedyi: magnificent dazzling scarlet.....	3 00
Leichtlinii: much like Nuttallii.....	1 50
lilacinus: lilac shading to purple, fine.....	6 00
longibarbus: fine purple, a foot high.....	1 50
luteus: yellow fls, dotted with brown.....	7 50
v. concolor: large bright yellow flowers.....	4 50
macrocarpus: large purple flowers.....	1 50
maveanus: white, silky blue hairs, fine.....	2.25
v. major, Hort. Twice the size of type.....	2.25
v. roseus, Hort. Pale rose tinged.....	7 50
nitidus: purple and green fls, flexuous.....	4 50
nudus: dwarfish in habit, purple fls.....	4 50
Nuttallii: large white fls, green banded.....	7 50
Palmeri: a rare and beautiful sort.....	7 50
Plummerae (Weedii purpurascens).....	1 50
pulchellus: star tulip, pendant flowers.....	4 50
Purdyi Greene: pale lilac fls, new.....	3 00
splendens: lavender color.....	3 00
v. atroviolacea: purple, with red spots.....	3 00
v. rubra, Hort. "Deep reddish purple".....	2 25
Tolmiei: very large white pendant fls.....	1 50
venustus citrinus: lemon yellow.....	1 50
venustus oculatus: finely marked fls.....	2 25
venustus purpurascens: purple centers.....	10 00
venustus sulphureus, Hort. Clear yellow.....	10 00
venustus sanguineus, Hort. Deep red.....	2.25
venustus pictus, Hort.....	4 50
venustus vesta: White, suffused with.....	2 40
lilac.....	4 50
venustus roseus: creamy inside.....	4 50
Weedii: orange butterfly tulip, fine.....	10 00
Weedii alba: pure white.....	1 20
mixed varieties, choice selections.....	12 50
Camassia "alba".....	25 00
Cusickii: purple giant, great novelty.....	90
esculenta: dark blue fls, edible bulbs.....	7 50
Leichtlinii.....	4 50
Chlorogalum angustifolium, dwarf size.....	4 50
parvifolium and pomeridianum, each.....	1 50
Erythronium grandiflorum (giganteum).....	6 00
grandiflorum minor, yellow flowers.....	2 25
Hartwegii, large yellow fls, beautiful.....	4 50
Hendersonii, pink fls, center blackish.....	

Howellii, white turning pink, Oregon.....	6 00
Johnsonii: glowing pink, orange center.....	6.00
montanum, 3 to 4 large pure white fls.....	4 50
Smithii, white fls turning purple.....	3 00
purpurascens, rare and beautiful.....	4 50
Freessia refracta alba: seed \$3 per lb.....	60
Fritillaria atropurpurea.....	4 50
biflora: chocolate lily, white, purple fls.....	3 00
coccinea: much like recurva, pretty fls.....	6 00
lanceolata, curious mottled coloring.....	3 00
v. gracilis, nearly black, pretty.....	4 50
lilacea, white, otherwise like biflora.....	3 00
parviflora.....	4 50
pluriflora: clear reddish purple.....	7.50
pubida, charming yellow or orange fls.....	4 50
recurva, scarlet bell-shaped flowers.....	3 00
Hesperocallis undulata, desert lily.....	20 00
Leucocrocinum montanum, delicate white.....	6 00
Lilium Bolanderi, Oregon, quite rare yet.....	60 00
Columbianum, like dwarf Humboldtii.....	7 50
Humboldtii, orange, with black spots.....	10 00
maritimum, blood red flowers.....	15 00
pardalinum, red and orange.....	4 50
v. minor, canary yellow, spotted fls.....	7 50
v. Bourgaei, lustrous fiery red.....	20 00
Parryi, delicate lemon yellow, fragrant.....	15 00
parvum, scarlet spotted with brown.....	12 50
rubescens, opens white, very fine.....	20 00
Washingtonianum, white, very fragrant.....	12 50
Washingtonianum purpureum.....	10 00
Milla biflora, Cav. A popular Mexican.....	2 00
Mulla maritima, small whitish flower.....	3 00
Richardia Africana, calla.....	4 00
Stropholirion Californicum, Torrey.....	4 50
Trillium sessile californicum.....	3 00
ovatum, white, turning to wine purple.....	3 00
Zygadenus Fremontii, creamy white fls.....	4 50
paniculatus, stouter and taller.....	4 50

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.

Botany of California: Brewer and Watson, 2 vols.....	\$15.00
Index Kewensis: Hooker & Jackson, 4 vols.....	60.00
California Fruits and How to Grow Them: Wickson, 2d revised edition.....	3.00
Zoe: A Journal of biology, 4 vols.....	10.00
Engelmann, George: Reprint of botanical writings, 103 plates of cacti; 548 pp.; 4to.....	20.00
Biggle Perry Book: 152 pp., 60 colored fls.....	.50
West American Scientist, Nos. 12-19, 33-65, 67-80, each.....	.10
California Trees and Flowers: Orcutt, ill.....	.10
The Tuna, and other papers: Orcutt, ill.....	.20
Epiphyllum, and other papers. ill.....	.20
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Utah Sights and Scenes: 56 pp., etc.....	.05

PALM SEEDS

Erythea armata (Brahea glauca). P 10 \$ 2 00	
edulis, Guadalupe Island palm.....	2 00
Chamærops excelsa.....	75
Washingtonia filifera.....	1 00
robusta.....	2 50
Sonora, a new Mexican palm.....	4 00
Phoenix canariensis..... P 100 seeds.....	50
reclinata.....	40
Correspondence invited about all sorts.....	